

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1872.

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## The Louisianian.

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## PROPRIETORS.

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## PROSPECTUS

## OF THE

## Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the *Louisianian*, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the *Louisianian* a *desideratum* in these respects.

## POLICY.

Our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "Republican at all times under all circumstances." We will advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of alleviating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in time, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble race, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of our illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

## TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditure, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

## EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with our own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

## FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,  
Bookseller and Stationer  
114 CANAL STREET,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

## POETRY.

[From the Independent.]

### LA PERDUE.

BY RACHEL FOMEROY.

Face that haunts me wherever I turn  
With a smile that is no smile, painted  
wan;  
Eye where a perilous light shone;  
And cheek whose sham carnations burn  
For the innocent roses gone!

Roses? Ah! yes; once hers, no doubt;  
None wore once a robe more sweet.  
Alas! that fairness should be so fleet!  
Than the woman her purer sisters flout,  
And shame to pass on the street.

None walked prouder in maiden's estate;  
None lived life more blithely free—  
Just another like you and me;  
Though she knocks to-day at a bolted gate,  
Bolted to such as she!

Her flower grew old ere the bud was blown,  
Pale and shrank in its tender spring;  
Shriveled and fell, a wounded thing;  
Fall in the dust, to lie alone,  
Crushed and quivering.

Yet think how she that, seeming gay,  
Though joyless joys her, I wish,  
Haunts the edge of a precipice,  
May have thrown her white young soul  
away.

Who knows, for a single kiss!

Till a doom more hopeless than fabled hell,  
A blacker death than the grave can hide.

Follow her blackly side by side;  
Follow her cramped in a fatal spell,  
No penitence ever untied!

How must she weep for that youth-time bright;  
How must she sometimes moan and cry;  
With terrible tears of agony;  
Tasting a bitter base delight;

Till her swift hour come to die.

Till the sweet, swift hour of Lethe come,  
With plentiful balm for bosom and lip,

That whose thirsts for shall surely lip.

And into a future sightless and dump.  
The merciful dark, she slip.

Oh! earth, has thou nothing but this to give?

Oblivion and shadow to hide her shame.

Corruption and ashes to cover her name!

Canst thou give her no motive, good earth, to live.

And win back a beautiful fame?

For all besides hast word of hope,

To any but her will blandly say,

Thy fault is forgiven thee, go thy way!

And must she only exiled grope,

Forever shut out from day?

Ah! well, long injuries hate to die;

Purpose is feeble, passion is strong,

The world-old curse it lingers long

But up from the chaos goes a cry:

Undo the ancient wrong!

Let sounder ethics, a straighter cre

Slowly evolve and ripen slow,

In the individual ripen and grow

Whose first of axioms shall read,

Virtue no sex can know!

Teach the child the primal fact

That self-respect is the absolute prize;

Self-rule the realms of liberty;

Till you rear a race, in code and act,

Healthy, pure, and wise.

**SKETCHES OF A SOUTHERN TOUR.**

**THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR WARMOTH—CORDIAL RECEPTION—POLITICAL CONVERSATION—SUPPORT OF GEN. GRANT—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK—HIS EARLY HISTORY—THE APPEARANCE OF BOTH MEN—IMPRESSIONS—THE LATE GOV. DUNN—STORMY TIMES EXPECTED.**

New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1871.

The officers of the State government of Louisiana have their offices in the Mechanics' Institute, a large and rather imposing building on Dryades street, one block above Canal. The Legislature meets here also. The Senate Chamber is on the lower floor, whilst the Representatives meet in a large room above. Many stormy scenes have been witnessed in and around this building since the close of the war. At times great mobs composed of infuriated men, thirsting for the blood of the newly enfranchised have surged up and down the street hooting and howling like demons.

The Executive Chamber, occupied by Gov. H. C. Warmoth and his private Secretary, Mr. Bragdon, is a small but neatly fitted up room contiguous to the Senate Chamber.

Having heard much of the Governor we naturally felt some curiosity to see him, consequently an interview was arranged by some friends. On repairing to the large ante-room it was found to be full of people in waiting, to see him, and the prospect did not seem very flattering. Our cards were sent in, however, and in less than five minutes much to our surprise, we were promptly admitted. Dr. Cooper and Captain Woodward were present, the latter of whom formally presented us to His Excellency, who immediately arose and received us with great cordiality. After the ceremony of hand-shaking was over the Governor invited us to be seated, and immediately entered into a lively conversation. He spoke of great resources of Louisiana, and the importance of wise legislation looking to a development of her internal wealth, now in an abnormal condition. The early completion of the great railroad running into Texas he regarded as a foregone conclusion, and one that would confer innumerable advantages upon the State. The conversation soon drifted into politics, and after some allusions to the differences now existing between himself and the Customhouse officials, very frankly stated that the Republican party of Louisiana would support Gen. Grant for the Presidency if he received the nomination. "In fact," said the Governor, "he shall have the support of my administration in the event of his nomination, just as cordially as any other man, and the State. The late Lieut. Governor Dunn was a representative man also, and the great champion of his race in Louisiana. He was black, but a man of culture, and presided in the Senate with great dignity. The published statement that he was a slave at one time, and which has gone the rounds of the papers, is emphatically denied here. He learned the trade of a plasterer, but having a great talent for music, adopted it as a profession and taught it for several years. He was held in great esteem here by all classes, and when he died it is estimated that fully 20,000 people followed his remains to the grave. The funeral procession is generally spoken of as the largest ever witnessed in New Orleans.

We also had the pleasure of a very interesting meeting with Gen. Herron, Secretary of State. The General is a Pennsylvanian and hails from Pittsburg. We also met a number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, both white and black, and conversed with them freely and on the state of affairs.

At this juncture of the conversation, Lieut. Governor Pinchback entered the room, and was introduced to us by the Governor himself. It will be recollect that he was elected a few weeks ago, at a special session of the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the sudden death of Lieut. Governor Dunn, Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback immediately took part in the conversation and soon showed himself to be a gentleman of much refinement and culture.

At the conclusion of about twenty minutes the interview ended, when the Governor and his Lieutenant again shook hands with us very cordially, and the party with drew, much pleased with their visit. Governor Warmoth is a tall and slender young man, not quite thirty years of age, exceedingly graceful and elegant in his manners and address, and not rough and uncultivated as many of us have been taught to believe in the North. He is a fluent and interesting conversationalist, and possesses the happy faculty of making you feel at ease the moment you are in his presence. There is no reserve, no cold and haughty dignity about him calculated to repel, but on the other hand he is what might be called a social, genial gentleman, one who will make a favorable impression at once on the mind of a stranger. He is probably one of the best abused men in the country, and has had his share of misrepresentation, caused in a great measure by the peculiar and turbulent elements which have surrounded him from the very inception of his administration.

Lieut. Governor Pinchback is a light mulatto, and accomplished and elegant in his manners. In the North he might easily pass for a white man. He is also young, not over thirty-five years of age. He was born in the State of Mississippi and received his education at Oberlin College, when he afterwards made his way to New Orleans, where he located. He possesses an exceedingly quick and brilliant

intellect, has an intuitive knowledge of human nature, as it were, which enables him to arrive at conclusions with great accuracy, and is represented as being one of the finest speakers in the State. After the organization of the colored troops he received the appointment of captain and faithfully served his country in the field. He never was a slave. Immediately on the recognition of the State he took an active part in politics and soon became a representative man. Being naturally shrewd and quick to divine the intention of his adversaries he is a formidable opponent in the political arena. Mr. Pinchback—socially they call him "Pinch" for short—has had rather a turbulent career since his advent in politics in this city, and he has successfully passed through many trying occasions. Repeated attempts have been made to assassinate him. Baneful rebels have gone so far as to hire colored men to put him out of the way, and on one occasion he was shot at five times on Canal street, but escaped. That a wrong impression prevails in the North with regard to his character and conduct is due to the fact that he has been made to appear as a scoundrel and a traitor. He has been a faithful and zealous member of the Free Soil party, and has always advocated the principles of freedom and equality. He has been a consistent朋友 of the colored people, and has always stood by them in their struggle for freedom. He is a man of great energy and determination, and has always been ready to sacrifice his personal comfort and safety for the sake of his principles. He is a man of great courage and fortitude, and has always been ready to stand by his principles, even in the face of great danger. He is a man of great intelligence and knowledge, and has always been ready to use his talents for the benefit of his people. 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W. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1872.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

**U. S. GRANT.**

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HON. EA. BUTLER.

HON. A. W. FAULKNER.

JOHN PARSONS Esq.

More important engagements demanding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the **LOUISIANIAN**. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr. JOHN C. MCLEOD, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

Governor. He sits in the Executive Chair, master of the situation at all times. He holds the reins with a firm grasp and controls the mob element at will. Night and day sees him at his post. At midnight when the world slumbers—in the morning before it has risen. From the first, a true Republican, his recent course has heaped reprobation upon arguments against him and shews him truer than ever. He will bring the people out of these troubles, and is neither to be bullied nor flattered from his sworn duty as head of the government he has made.

DROVE THEM OFF.—Of all the nondescript irresponsible riotous mobs that ever disgraced this, or any civilized community, that was the one that went up Carondelet street on Saturday to "demand" that General Emory interfere with the peace and order preserved by the conservators of peace, and they but received what they deserved when that office in indignant tones promptly ordered the rabble to get away; and they shortly vanished.

The constituent forces of Carter were composed of ex-politicians, ex-constables, ex-deputy clerks, ex-deputy sheriffs, ex-soldiers, ex-governors, inspectors of the Customhouse, and internal revenue collectors. The President must be overjoyed at the quality of his adherents in this neighborhood.

And now, who put the name of "C. H. Millardon" on that petition to Mayor Flanders to police the city? Mr. M.—protests "in the Bed" against the use of his name without his "knowledge or consent."

Canal street yesterday was thronged with the curious, the inquisitive, the reckless and the interested. All trying to ascertain when this thing would end. Be patient, 'twill soon be over.

In the State, Democrats don't believe in the possum policy, unless it means to sham death until a chance is had to unite with a body of live Republicans.

Senator Futch is sick in bed, and has dispatched that he will take his seat as soon as possible.

### An Appeal to Colored Men.

#### COLORED OFFICE-HOLDERS.

#### Lieut. Governor Pinchback.

When, four years ago, the negro race was lifted by Congress into the responsibilities of political life, by measures especially intended for, and applied to the Southern States, these measures were so obnoxious to the native white population, and that population was so confident of the approaching failure of negro suffrage, that it tried to ignore both the reconstruction laws and the negro voter under them by remaining away from the polls. The first State government, therefore, were established mainly by a handful of white men backed up by scores of thousands of colored men in every Southern State.

It is true that the lion's share of offices were awarded to the whites, and with reason, for at that time education, pecuniary means and political experience on their part gave the white republicans every advantage over us except that of numbers.

Even in those States where anything like equal recognition of negro ability and negro claims to high position showed itself the fact was almost entirely owing to the self-sacrifice and trepidity of those who gave up their own aspirations that their hands might be free to fight the battles of their own color. As a proof of the correctness of this assertion we have to refer to the statement of the venerable Jasper Blackburn, of the Clay statue last night, that Senator Pinchback had surrendered his claims to the Lieutenant Governorship though backed by a superior following because there were but few colored men able or willing to fight the battles of each other. Pinchback abandoned his claims to fight for Oscar J. Dunn. But now things have so far changed, through four years of political experience among our people, and by four years of proof as to negro capacity aided by that sort of interest which is sure to develop itself when the common people have a stake in the soil, that colored men are supposed to enter the field of political contest more upon their merits as men than upon their simple connection with the race. When eighteen white Senators cast their votes for the election of a colored Lieutenant Governor as they did in the case of the election of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the clearest and most positive proof is furnished that the true Republicans are becoming truer, and by a parity of reasoning all false Republicans are becoming more false. Nothing has proved the truthfulness of this last assertion more clearly than the fact that five or six recreant Republican members of the Senate have entered into a conspiracy with its democratic members and persistently absented themselves from the Senate Chamber upon the terms of an unrighteous agreement to prevent a quorum and so refuse to recognize the legal election of a colored presiding officer.

Be it remembered that this officer Senator Pinchback immediately upon the passage of the reconstruction acts took an active and a leading part in the organization of the Republican party, and beginning from his membership of the constitutional convention has kept up through his senatorial career a firm and vigilant advocacy for the recognition of every right and the protection of every interest affecting the race to which he belongs. Whatever party rancor may have suggested in regard to his interest in the passage of corporation bills, the most audacious calumniator has never yet dared to question his loyalty to his party or his fidelity to his race. Brought up from a child in this community, and battling for a life time with the oppressions of slave society, he has reached first the important position of a State Senator, and at last the commanding place of Lieutenant Governor without even the shadow of an ungentlemanly stain resting upon his character. Perceiving at a glance such political dangers as threatened his race, and comprehending as by instinct their most effectual remedy, he has stood in the van to meet mobocratic violence, or exposed himself in the rear to defeat the machinations of republican traitors.

Clay State and its vicinity presented a splendid theme for an aristocrat Friday night. The pow-wow was nothing compared to the association and mingling of men who have as much use for Republicans as the devil has for holy water. Yet they were all there, "without regard to race," etc.

His ability, his honest devotion to the interests of his people, his activity and liberality in the support of party measures have united to secure even from the democrats such respect and admiration as any man need be proud of.

It is against such a man that the Customhouse officials of this city have directed not only the heat of their partisan opposition but the venom of a defeated rival race, and that population was so confident of the approaching failure of negro suffrage, that it tried to ignore both the reconstruction laws and the negro voter under them by remaining away from the polls. The first State government, therefore, were established mainly by a handful of white men backed up by scores of thousands of colored men in every Southern State.

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### A FLAT DENIAL.

The New Orleans Times has in its issue of the 13th this editorial paragraph:

"The question by Judge Abell of the Grand Jury why inquiry was not made into the conduct of the colored men in the streets, by a mob of colored legislators led by the Lieutenant Governor."

Surely journalistic mendacity could no further go than is shown in this sentence quoted from the Times.

Taking advantage of a state of political excitement, bordering on mobocracy, incited by its own party and shirking personal responsibility for slanderous utterances under the guise of reporting a judges decision, the Times perverts what ever facts are known as to an unfortunate occurrence on New Year's day and then adds the features of a down right accusation against the Lt. Governor.

Now, once for all, it may be well understood that the police should be removed. Do we not recollect that? Disorder is what the rowdy element desire, and the police stand in the way. The thief would, if he dared, demand the removal of the police from the house to be robbed. The malefactor with his fell spirit thirst for blood sees in the police his only terror. Is it a wonder then that the Carter revolutionists request it? What they want is mob law, the law under which the murder of the innocents was accomplished in '68, a law which is no law, the chance of a murderous intent. Can it be possible, the colored men do not know the material out of which Carter's sergeants-at-arms are composed?

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THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ment, on account of color, Mr. Hill denies that any wrong is thus done them, or any question of right violated, provided they are given comfortable accommodations somewhere else. And he justifies such exclusions. It was, in his opinion, no indignity to order a colored man out of a car assigned to white men and force him into one exclusively appropriated to negroes, or from a public dining-room or lecture-hall intended for "white folks." But the Georgia Senator better not have made this attempt to justify the old "barbarism of slavery," and we think it will be long before he will repeat his mistake, at least in the Senate of the United States. He undoubtedly displayed much tact and ingenuity in defending this violation of the spirit and letter of the civil rights act, and did all any one could to make the worse appear the better cause. But he has gone beyond his depth in venturing upon such grounds, and the harder he struggled the deeper he sunk. His arguments were riddled to shreds by Mr. Sumner, and the character of his sentiments exposed in their naked deformity. He was driven from one position to another until he had not an inch of ground to stand upon. He forced from him the admission (substantially, if not in words,) that in spite of all his professions of kindness and sympathy for the negro, that Hill still retained his old pro-slavery prejudice as strongly as ever. A more triumphant vindication of the colored man's claims to equal civil rights with the white man has never been made, not even by Mr. Sumner. We hardly see how Congress can fail to pass this supplementary bill, and thus complete the work of justice to our people. It will certainly be no fault of Mr. Sumner's if they do not.—*New National Era.*

National Republican Convention.

At half-past three o'clock the committee appointed to frame a call for the next National Union Convention reported the following, which, after slight amendment, was unanimously agreed to:

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee, designated by the convention held at Chicago on the twentieth of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State is authorized to be represented in the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this convention the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the government, the laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by their action. At the same time the public debt has been reduced, the rate of taxation lowered and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by local provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted in the national constitution, the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed and the offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses, and to carry out such reforms as may be necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service, and to continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, and we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

The committee adjourned sine die, with the understanding that the names of those present shall be appended to the call and the signatures of the absent members obtained, when the call will be officially published.

Fun and Fancy.

The man who was so hemmed in by a crowd, has been troubled with a stich in his side ever since.

Cork-screws have sunk more people than cork jackets will ever keep up.

Labor lost.—An organ-grinder playing at the door of a deaf and dumb asylum.

The only fish near the coast of Ireland is the sole fish.

The way to make a tall man short is to ask him to lend you a few dollars.

The man who attempted to look into the future had the door slammed in his face.

A key that fits everybody's trunk—Turkey.

"Pa, what is meant by raw recruits?" "It means soldiers who have not stood fire, child."

A father called his son into a crowded stage—"Ben-jam-in!"

Prints of darkness.—Mourning calicoes.

Don't put your watch under your pillow—a man should never sleep upon his watch.

A grocer advertises in the following manner: "Hams and cigars, smoked and unsmoked."

When you are running from a mad bull, to be slow isn't to be sure.

The man who was driven to distraction had to walk back.

Pat Moody ordered a painter to draw his picture, and to represent him standing behind a tree.

Mistake.—To suppose a clock strikes with its hands.

The bank where the wild thyme grows has declared a dividend ten cents on the share.

A gentleman can probably marry any lady of his acquaintance—if he pleases.

A bachelor merchant's advice in selecting a wife, says: "get hold of a piece of calico that will wash."

The wrath of soldiers is greatest, we imagine, when it is in tents.

I'm going to draw this bean into a knot" as the lady said when standing at the hymenal altar.

A pawnbroker is like an inebriate ; he takes the pledge but cannot always keep it.

"Mr. Swipes, I've just kicked you son William out of my store." "Well Mr. Swingle, it's the first Bill you've footed this many a day."

A gentleman presented a lace collar to the object of his adoration; and, in a jocular way, said,

"Do not let any one else rumple it."

"No dear," said the lady, "I will take it off."

A school boy, being asked to define the word "Admission," said it meant twenty-five cents. "Twenty-five cents!" echoed the master, "what sort of definition is that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I am sure it says so on the advertisement down here at the show."

A gentleman on taking a volume of Gibbon's Rome to be bound, was asked if he would have it bound in Russia. "Oh, no," he replied, "Russia is too far off. I will have it done here."

A teacher of vocal music asked an old lady if her grandson had any ear for music. "Wa'all," said the old woman, "I really don't know. Won't you take the candle and see?"

If we were asked what physician stood at the top of his profession, we should say it was the gentleman who was in the habit of attending "patients on a monument."

A little girl of four years old was recently called as a witness in a police court, and in answer to the question as what became of little girls who told lies, she innocently replied that they were sent to bed.

"Patrick, you fool, what makes you steal after the rabbit when your gun's not loaded."

"Hush, me darlin, the rabbit don't know that."

A gentleman, whose counting-house had been his altar, having failed in business, was asked what he intended to do, and replied, "I shall stay at home a while, and get acquainted with my family."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN  
AND  
SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE  
TO St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.  
General Superintendent Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE  
AND  
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 31, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

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